AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~.

Prior to the first line of the specification on page 1:

———This application is the U.S. National Phase under 35 U.S.C. §371 of International Application PCT/JP02/13572, filed on December 26, 2002, which claims priority of Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-393488, filed on December 26, 2001. The International Application was published under PCT Article 21(2) in a language other than English.

Paragraph beginning at page 4, line 3 of the specification:

Means to solve the problem of insufficient contact between paper and plate surface upon printing and to improve printability have been reported in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2000-345493 in which a matte paper is produced by forming a coating layer with a pigment having a volumetric particle size distribution of more than 65% within the range of 0.4 to 4.2 μm on a base paper containing 10 parts or more by weight of mechanical pulp as a pulp for paper making and 3 to 12% by weight of paper of amorphous silica as a filler and then treating using a soft nip calender at 150°C or higher; and in Japanese Patent No. 3093200 in which a bulky coated paper is produced by admixing a polyhydric alcohol and fatty acid ester compound (A) or a polyhydric alcohol ester compound, said ester compound having alkylene groups having 2 to 4 carbons in less than 12 moles per mole of said ester compound (B) to base paper for coating. Further, Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2001-234497 has reported that a paper that provides higher bulk, excellency in paper texture and ease of flipping pages, no web break upon printing, excellent printability, and superior pliability can be produced by setting the product of three factors, i.e., the paper density, breaking length in the machine direction and Young's modulus in the machine direction to be 2×10^{18} to ~~2~~10 $\times 10^{18}$ N/m^4.

Paragraph beginning at page 9, line 18 of the specification:

On the other hand, when the line pressure is more than 150 kg/cm, density is greatly ~~reduced~~increased by calendering and the bulkiness expected in the present invention may not be attained.

Paragraph beginning at page 12, line 34 of the specification:

A dull coated printing paper was obtained by applying a liquid coating, which was prepared by adding 0.1 part by weight of sodium polyacrylate as a dispersant and 11 parts by weight of carboxyl-modified styrene butadiene latex and 4 parts by weight of phosphate esterified starch as binders to a pigment comprising 40 parts by weight of ground calcium carbonate (a product of Fimatec, FMT 90, volumetric particle size distribution: 0.40 to 4.20 μm, 71.7%) and 60 parts by weight of Brazilian kaolin (a product of Rio Capim, Capim DG, volumetric particle size distribution: 0.40 to 4.20 μm, 71.7%) and then adjusting the coating solid to 65% by weight with an addition of water, onto both sides of a base paper having a basis weight of 125 g/m^2 using a blade coater at a coating speed of 500 m/min so that 15 g/m^2 of the coating could be applied to each side, and then treating the resultant coated paper in 5 steps at a treating speed of 400 m/min, a line pressure of 75 kg/cm, and a metal roll surface temperature of 65°C using a 12-roll super calender comprising metal rolls and cotton rolls~~, in the same manner as described in Example 1 except that a dull coated printing paper was obtained~~.

Paragraph beginning at page 13, line 13 of the specification:

A dull coated printing paper was obtained in the same manner as described in Example ~~3~~1, except that a pigment used comprised 20 parts by weight of ground calcium carbonate (a product of Fimatec, FMT 90, volumetric particle size distribution: 0.40 to 4.20 μm, 71.7%) and 80 parts by weight of Brazilian kaolin (a product of Rio Capim, Capim DG, volumetric particle size distribution: 0.40 to 4.20μm, 71.7%).